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PLACE NAMES OF THE NORTH-WEST

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INTRODUCTION

In the area of the North-West Division, bounded by the De Grey River in the north and the Gascoyne River in the south, the Indian Ocean in the west and the Great Northern Highway in the east, about forty Aboriginal languages or dialects were once spoken. Half a dozen of them still survive, but only one or two can be considered to be 'gaining'. The latter have become a sort of lingua franca—besides English—amongst the rapidly growing native population. The rest are likely to die out soon.

Untouched, however, by this development the great heritage of thousands of Aboriginal place names, still remembered by the present day inhabitants of the area, will remain to be a challenge, if not to our own creativity or desire for deeper knowledge, then at least to our curiosity. There is probably no better way to illustrate the principles underlying the name-giving by Aborigines in the area and possibly elsewhere than to quote in full one of the typical enumerations of the names of waterholes belonging to north-western rivers. I will call the enumeration here a 'canon'. This mediæval clerical term seems to apply well because of the same purpose of authorizing an enumeration for ritual use and the same means of systematizing it by fixed sequence, numerical subdivision and repetition of an initial phrase.

From our point of view such a canonical list should offer a sound potential for statistical evaluation, as it combines an identical tribal area, language and geographical position with a reasonable number of samples.

From the Aboriginal point of view it was useful to know by heart all pools in one's own country for judging distance and planning hunting and war expeditions. The canon was specially called for when a *talu* (tah-loo) or increase rite for the Barramundi (the commonly occurring fish in all these rivers, but not identical with the Barramundi of northern Australia) made the magical naming of the waterholes necessary. The performer had to be a man who 'owned', i.e. belonged to the same class as, the Barramundi.

It may suffice here to say that basically two, but mostly four, such classes or sections existed as pairs of opposed physiognomical and elementary characteristics, corresponding to a similar system in Old Europe known as the 'four elements' or 'four humours'. In the Pilbara these sections are termed 'faeces' or 'eyes'. They express the contrast of cold : warm and active : passive. The four sections result from the superimposition of these principles and are named Pannaga=cold and active (in Europe 'earth'); Purungu=cold and passive (in Europe 'water'); Karimarra=warm and active (in Europe 'fire'); and Paltjarri=warm and passive (in Europe 'air'). Everything under the sun (=Karimarra) was classified by the Aborigines according to these opposed principles and accommodated to one of the four quarters of this universal division.

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It is not alone the economical and ritual importance of water in the semi-arid North-West which induced the Aborigines to centre their name-giving around the waterholes. To store the names in the mind, to keep them alive and to pass their knowledge on to the younger generation as 'mangun' (ma-ngoon) or the 'law' served an additional purpose:

The first Australians shared with prehistoric Europeans the belief in the rebirth of the soul in the disguise of other living beings or natural phenomena belonging to their own 'quarter'. This belief explains the important role of the waterholes in the spiritual life of Aborigines. Pools are regarded by early man as the abode of the 'spirit children'. When the parents-to-be dream of them or recognize them by an unusual behaviour they will soon enter the womb of the mother in different shapes, complementing an otherwise soul-less physical conception. Personal and family names can thus originate from the pools. By knowing the name of and identifying oneself with the genius loci who must be of one's own section, man obeys the order of and becomes one with the universe.

The Aborigines' system of classifying phenomena is matched by their creation stories which underlie all place name-giving. Naming took place at the time of the genesis, 'when the earth was soft' (to use the Aboriginal standard phrase in the North-West), when ancestral heroes or the big water-snakes passed through the land to create its features and its people, many of them being turned into the animals that we now find there. We should keep in mind that in Aboriginal evolutionary thinking man was there before the animals. A contrast, however, existed, not unlike the one showing in Greek mythology, between the gods (Minkala) or heroes, representing the human side in the struggle against an adverse nature, and the prominent destructive forces of nature, expressed e.g. by the stone giants (Nyingkarana) or the Centaurs (Thangara). As in ancient Europe and Asia their shapes and actions were recognized as constellations in the starry sky. Features of the local landscape were then identified with the heavenly happenings.

In this way the Aboriginal name-giving, in the North-West as elsewhere, is influenced mainly by the creation myths, to a lesser degree by 'historical' events. May it finally be said that it is near impossible to give a full picture of the world of Aboriginal names. We have to be content with a few samples and the clarification of some of the principles at work in the name-giving. But it will help us to realize the immense wealth of thoughts, feeling and imagination coming gradually to light from the multitude of Aboriginal place names in Australia.

I. SHERLOCK RIVER WATERHOLES

The Sherlock River canon contains 80 names of waterholes, arranged in two groups of 40. The enumeration begins at the mouth of the river which flows (only when in flood) in a north-westerly direction about 35 miles east of Roebourne in Ngarluma tribal territory, and ends at the southern boundary of the Ngarluma. The upper course of the river belongs to Jindjiparndi tribal territory.

Every name in the canon is preceded by the Ngarluma word *nurdu*, meaning 'here (is)' which is omitted in the list below. Grammatical symbols used there have been limited to DIM=diminutive suffix; GEO=geographical ending *-na*; PL=plural suffix. The names are each given in two forms, the first in the author's orthography, the second in the likely English spelling, in the left column of the list. In the right column the first line of each entry contains the literal translation of each part (morpheme) of the name separated by a comma; the second line offers a free translation of the name if in quotation marks. Where this is not possible a description is given in brackets.

The presentation and brief analysis of the canon will be followed by further (partial) lists of waterholes of other rivers and mountains and finally, by a list of waterholes which have been adopted as Australian town and station names.

1. Kagunkana
Kagoonkana

kagun '?', *ka* DIM, *na* GEO
(At the mouth of Sherlock River).

2. Parrgapurdana
Parrgapooddana *parrga* 'leaves', *purda* 'groin, private parts',
na GEO.
'Here they covered themselves with leaves'.
3. Wurndurraanuna
Woondurraanoona *wurndu* 'stream', *rra* PL, *anu* 'from', *na*
GEO
'Water running into this big round water-
hole in streams'.
4. Kaaruna
Kahroona *kaarun* '?', *na* GEO
(A rocky pool).
5. Mulangajinna
Moolangayinna *mula* 'nose, cliff', *'ugaji* 'throw', *n* 'it', *na*
GEO
'A cliff projected into the pool'.
6. Karlajanna
Karlayanna *karla* 'fire', *ja-* 'make', *u* 'it', (*na* participle),
na GEO
'Made by fire in prehistoric times'.
7. Pirinduna
Pirindoona *pirindu* 'bundle', *na* GEO
'A bundle'.
8. Ngaljkawirdi
Ngalykawiddee *ugalj* 'stick', *ka* DIM, *wirdi* 'perpendicular
straight'
'A sharp stick standing straight upright'.
9. Kalunjana
Kalunyana *kahunja* 'mouse', *na* GEO
'Where mice can be made plentiful'.
10. Thalangurbana
Thalangoorbana *thala* 'knee', *ugurba* 'cap', *na* GEO
(A knee-cap being prominent at this pool).
11. Mardapurina
Mardapooreena *marda* 'blood', *piri* 'smell', *na* GEO
(A smell of blood lingering there).
12. Madhankurrana
Madhankoorrana *madhan* 'kangaroo-grass', *kurra* 'full of',
na GEO
'Plenty of Kangaroo-grass around the pool'.
13. Warndiwagarina
Worndeeowagareena *warudi* 'tail', *wagari* 'fish', *na* GEO
'Fish tails prominent at that pool'.
14. Wadjabi
Wodyabee *wadjabi* 'grasshopper'
(Increase centre for grasshoppers).
15. Ngaljirrakabuna
Ngalyirrakaboona *ugaljirr* 'barb', *kabu* 'with', *na* GEO
'Somebody got speared with a barbed spear'.
16. Muudhuna
Moodhoona *mundhu* 'cold', *na* GEO
'A cold place' or 'cold water'.
17. Ngurduna
Ngoordoona *ugurdu* 'diarrhoea', *na* GEO
'A case of diarrhoea occurred here'.
18. Mallandjina
Mallandyeena *mallandji* '?', *na* GEO
'squash and eat it' (grass seeds?).
19. Kunanganarranna
Koonanganarranna *kuna* 'excrement', *nga* 'in', *n(g)arran*
'along' *na* GEO
'surrounded by excrements once'.
20. Panangarri
panangarri 'horn'
'Bullock's horn'.
21. Jugulina
Yoogooleena *juguli* '?', *na* GEO
'Stone pointing upstream like a signpost'.
22. Marduwarritjagana
Mardooworreetyagana *wardu-warri* 'reed', *tjaga* 'blade', *na* GEO
'A waterlily, green, with bladed leaves'.
23. Ngarrija
Ngarriyah *ngarri* 'lie down', *ja* 'in, at'
'lying down'.
24. Purnujidjanguna
Poornooyeedyangoonna *puruu* 'top side', *jidjangu* 'new', *na* GEO.
'The upper part of the pool or something
else is new'.
25. Jarranguwaldjina
Yarrangoowoldyecna *jarra* 'shield', *ngu* 'off', *waldji* 'bad', *na* GEO
'A spear thrown and coming off the shield,
was bad'.

26. *Jalanpudna*
Yalanpoodna *jalan* 'heap', *pud* 'down in', *na* GEO
'A big heap of fish was once taken out of
this pool, perhaps by fish-poison'.
27. *Magunduna*
Magoondoona *maguudu* 'thigh spear', *na* GEO
'Where a duel with thigh spears took place'.
28. *Kunanguna*
Koonangoona *kuuangu* 'corroboree', *na* GEO
'Corroboree place by the pool'.
29. *Nguurramirlinggana*
Ngoorrameelinggana *nguurra* 'ground', *mirlri* 'slope', *ngga* 'on', *na*
GEO
'Leaves on the sloping ground'.
30. *Karnggan*
karnggan 'fork'
(Name occurring also in other rivers).
31. *Manukurunggana*
Manookooroonggana *manu* 'piled up', *kuru-ngga* 'grass seeds',
na GEO
(perhaps referring to grain store, human or
ants).
32. *Mirdawaridna*
Middaworidna *mirda* 'grey', *wari* 'with', (*d*) euphonic, *na*
GEO
'Grey whiskers'.
33. *Pirdanuna*
Piddanoona *pirdanu* 'eel', *na* GEO
'Eels' (increase centre).
34. *Tjarrirrikabuna*
Tyarrirreekaboona *tjarrirri* 'dribbling', *kabu* 'with', *na* GEO
'Pool with water dripping'.
35. *Ngaburnguruna*
Ngaboorngooroona *ngabur* 'foam, bubbles', *uguru* 'out of', *na*
GEO
'Bubbles come out of this pool'.
36. *Kudjipurlunggana*
Koodycepooologgana *kudji* 'bone', *purlu* 'two halves', *ngga* 'in',
na GEO
'Bones broken in two found there'.
37. *Pardulpardulna*
Paddoolpaddoolna *pardul-pardul* 'feathers here and there', *na*
GEO
'Where feathers had been spread (by the
rainmaker, or for other rites).'
38. *Mardangunna*
marda 'blood', *nguuna* 'that is'
'That is blood' (See No. 50).
39. *Piidjar*
Peedyar *piidjar* 'penis'
'Something reminding of' or 'centre of
penis at this pool'.
40. *Kardukarli*
Kaddookallee *kardu-karli* 'male-thigh' = 'Kangaroo Rat',
(*Bettongia lesueur*)
'Increase centre of Kangaroo Rat'.
41. *Pundina*
Poondeena *pundi* 'hole' at the end of the spear to take
the hook of the spear-thrower, *na* GEO
42. *Tjimarrkurndina*
Tyecemarrkoondena *tjinarr(i)* 'circumcision knife', *kurudi* 'be
against, unwanted', *na* GEO
'The circumcision knife was no good here'.
43. *Purlungarrina*
Pooloon-ngarreena *purlun* 'halfways', *ugarri-na* 'ly-ing'
'This pool is in middle distance between
two camps'.
44. *Mardamurrunggana*
Mardamoorroonggana *marda* 'blood', *uurru* 'baek', *ngga* 'on', *na*
GEO
'Blood on the baek of a stone in the river'.
45. *Pinkathurlinggana*
Pinkathoorleenggana *piuka* 'elap', *thurli* 'down', *ngga* 'in', *na*
GEO
'Music from above the pool' (cf. No. 53).
46. *Maruna*
Maroona *maru* 'plenty', *na* GEO
'Plenty' (of what?).
47. *Marrakumbarrina*
Marrakoombarreena *marra* 'wing(s)', *kumbarri* 'noise', *na* GEO
'A noise of wings there'.

48. Kalaruna
Kalaroona *kalaru* 'white spiked bush', *na* GEO
49. Kalunjana
Kalunyana *kalunja* 'mouse', *na* GEO
'Where mice can be made plentiful' (see No. 9).
50. Mardangunna *marda* 'blood', *ngunna* 'that is' (See No. 38).
51. Kadjatjarrna
Kadyatyarrna *kadja* 'notch', *tjarr(a)* 'having', *na* GEO
'Something has got notches like the spear-thrower when used as a musical rasp'.
52. Warnawirndurana
Warnawirndoorana *warna* 'digging stick', *wirndura* 'broken', *na* GEO
'Digging stick was broken here'.
53. Pinkakurndina
Pinkakoondeena *pinka* 'elap', *kurndi* 'be against, unwanted', *na* GEO
'No clapping with boomerangs here!' cf. No. 45.
54. Talajindjina
Talayindyeena *tala* 'guts', *jind(ji)* 'to drop', *na* GEO
'Where the guts (of sheep) are dropped'= name of Croydon Station.
55. Pirdupirdurrana
Pirdopirdorrana *pirdu-pirdurra* 'game', *na* GEO
'Kangaroo game around here'.
56. Pirndamurrungana
Pirndamorroongana *pirnda* 'flashing', *murru* 'back', *ngga* 'on', *na* GEO
'Sheet-lightning on the back of clouds observed here'.
57. Kurnanurna
Koornanoorna *kurna* 'charcoal, black', *nurna* 'this'
'Everything blackened by fire, only charcoal left'.
58. Malurkurrdirjadana
Maloorkoordiyardana *malur* 'middle', *kurrd(i)jarda* 'spear', *na* GEO
'Somebody once put a spear in the middle of the pool'.
59. Kunanuna
Konanoona *kunanu* 'to tie round', *na* GEO
'There was something tied round like a parcel'.
60. Mirdanurna
Middanoorna *uirda* 'grey', *nurna* 'this one'
(*mirda* also means 'not' and 'secluded place for initiands')
'A greyish, whitish place' or 'This place is a secluded spot'.
61. Wagamarritjaguna
Wogamurreetyagoona *waga* 'to walk', *marri* 'each other', *tja* 'let', *gu* 'to', *na* GEO
'Where somebody made people walk away from each other'.
62. Punuru
Poonooroo *punuru* 'taboo' (meaning bull-roarer).
See No. 64.
63. Pirdumarnuna
Pirdoomaroonna *pirdu* 'peg, chisel, nail', *marnu* 'made', *na* GEO
'Chisel made here for carving in stone'.
64. Punuru
Poonooroo See No. 62.
65. Mandannuna
Mandannona *manda* 'roll', *n* 'it', *nu* 'by, after', *na* GEO
'A small fishing net played a role here'.
66. Murrumbarina
Moorroombaina *murru* 'back', (*m*)*bari* 'with, carrying', *na* GEO
'Increase centre of beetles called Murrumbari'.

67. Marnina
Marneena *marni* 'mark, carving', *na* GEO
'Rock carvings there'.
68. Kalbina
Kalbecna *kalbi* 'crack', *na* GEO
'Cracks in the mud'.
69. Thardirrina
Thuddecreena *thardirri* 'be pruned, cut off', *na* GEO
'Cut him off short'.
70. Wuruna
Wooroona *wuru* 'bush cover' (criss-cross), *na* GEO
'Bush covers used for camouflage in hunting'.
71. Thordawurdarana
Thordawoodarana *thorda* 'wind', *wurdara* 'across' *na* GEO
'Cross winds occurring at this pool'.
72. Kadjirpindjurana
Kudyecrpindyoorana *kadjir(r)* 'long', *pindjura* 'line', *na* GEO
'A ritual took place whereby little sticks were tied up with long hair-belt'.
73. Tjibilana
Tycbeelana *tjibila* 'mud heap', *na* GEO
'Little mud heaps or pinnacles around the pool'.
74. Wadjukana
Wodyookana *wadjn* 'thing, being', *ka* DIM, *na* GEO
'Puppy dogs' (increase centre?).
75. Mandumadhanggana
Mundoomadhanggana *mandu* 'outside', *madha* 'honey', *ngga* 'of',
na GEO
'On the outside (of a tree?) was honey'.
76. Paarrana *paarra* 'pcnis head', *na* GEO
'A ceremonial ground with the upper part of a stone phallus nearby, being also subincised.'
77. Njilingkurakurdina
Nyeelingkoorrakoondeena *njiling* 'haze', *kurra* 'full of', *kurndi* 'no more', *na* GEO
'Water in this pool becoming clear and transparent' (cf. No. 78).
78. Wirdinjilingkurndina
Wirdinyeelngkoondeena *wirdi-njiling* 'transparent', *kurndi* 'no more',
na GEO
'Water in this pool loosing its transparency' (cf. No. 77).
79. Parlumarra
Parloomarra *parlgu* 'muscle', *marra* 'makcr'
'Rock python' (increase centre?).
80. Pauwirrana
Pawerrana *pauwirra* 'grass seed species', *na* GEO
'Increase centre (on stony hill overlooking the pool) of special grass seeds abounding there'.

From the point of view of linguistic structure and contents the following observations may be of interest:

Structural aspects of the Sherlock River canon, syllable frequency:

Syllables in name:	4	6	5	3	7	2
No. of names:	26(32%)	18(22%)	16(20%)	13(16%)	5(7%)	2(3%)=80(100)

The geographical ending *-na* is included here as one syllable. It appears on all but 10 names (Nos. 8, 14, 20, 23, 30, 39, 40, 62=64, 79) out of 80. *-na* is dropped when other case-endings are used with the names, because it is actually a case-ending itself and means 'as', expressing personal identification. The case is called Essive. It is interesting to note that, apart from place names, this case is reserved for names of persons or living beings.

As for composition the 77 different names of the canon fall into the following word categories, in order of frequency:

noun + <i>na</i>	(19) 1, 4, 7, 9=49, 17, 21, 27, 28, 33, 41, 48, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74, 76, 80.
noun — <i>na</i>	(7) 14, 20, 30, 39, 40, 62=64, 79.
noun + noun + <i>na</i>	(7) 2, 10, 11, 13, 22, 31, 47.
noun + verb + <i>na</i>	(7) 5, 6, 42, 53, 54, 63, 78.
noun + suffix + <i>na</i>	(5) 12, 15, 34, 35, 51.
adjective + <i>na</i>	(4) 16, 18, 37, 46.
noun + noun + suffix + <i>na</i>	(3) 29, 44, 56.
noun + adjective + <i>na</i>	(3) 8, 24, 52.
noun + adjective + suffix + <i>na</i>	(2) 36, 45.
noun + adverb + <i>na</i>	(2) 26, 71.
adjective + noun + <i>na</i>	(2) 58, 72.
adjective + pronoun + <i>na</i>	(2) 57, 60.
verb + <i>na</i>	(2) 59, 69.
noun + pronoun + <i>na</i>	(1) 38=50.
noun + suffix + adjective + <i>na</i>	(1) 25.
noun + suffix + postposition + <i>na</i>	(1) 3.
noun + suffix + adverb + <i>na</i>	(1) 19.
noun + postposition + vrb + <i>na</i>	(1) 77.
adjective + suffix + <i>na</i>	(1) 55.
adjective + postposition + <i>na</i>	(1) 32.
verb + suffix + <i>na</i>	(1) 23.
verb + suffix + vrb + suffix + <i>na</i>	(1) 61.
verb + suffix + suffix + <i>na</i>	(1) 65.
adverb + verb + <i>na</i>	(1) 43.
adverb + noun + suffix + <i>na</i>	(1) 75.
	total (77)

Semantic aspects of the Sherlock River canon.

The names may be divided into the following major categories from the point of view of semantic content:

events caused by humans	31	or	38½ %
events caused by animals	4		5 %
events caused by nature	2		2½ %
description of human activity	10		12½ %
description of animal activity	—		—
description of nature (landscape)	16		20 %
species names of living beings	8		10 %
species of plants	5		6½ %
species of things	4		5 %
	total 80	or	100 %

From these statistics we learn that:

There are very few repetitions of names (3¼%); 3-syllabled names + *na* are the most common type of geographical names (32%) next to 5-syllabled names + *na* (22%); 87% of the names use the ending *na*; the noun + *na* and the noun — *na* types are the most frequent; the most numerous meaning patterns for the canon are 'events caused by humans' and 'description of nature (landscape)'.

II. HARDING RIVER WATERHOLES, FROM ROEBOURNE TOWN TO THE SEA.

1. Tjubili 'Jubilee' Hotel used to stand next to this Jubilee pool in the 1890s (English name).
2. Jirramagarduna *jirra* 'edge', *magardu* 'fig tree' Yeerramagardoona (Where the bridge crosses now).

3. Manggurduthurliindi-gupundarri Manggoodoothoorlee-indi-goopondarree *manggurdu* 'flood', *thurli* 'down', *indi* 'to drop', *gu* 'to', *pundarri* 'be able, can', *i* 'should'
'Where the flood could go down'.
4. Tjindarwarrindana *tjindar(r)* 'salt', *warrin* 'ground', *da* 'on', *na* GEO
'Where salt is hard and dry on the ground'.
5. Kadjuna Cudyoona *kadju* 'axe', *na* GEO
'Where stone axes could be made or found'.
6. Mundhapurgana Moondhapooggana *mundha* 'ant', *purga* 'fellow'
'Increase centre for an ant-eating lizard species'.
7. Purindjilaurra Poorindyelaoorrah *purindji* 'whiff', *la* 'on', *urra* 'along'
'Somebody or something followed a whiff of a smell here'.
8. Tjiburrkurndina Tyeeboorркоondeena *tjiburr* 'oyster', *kurndi* 'be against, no good', *na* GEO
'Where oyster shells have been discarded' or 'Don't take oysters from here!'.
9. Wannangarri Wonnangarree *wanna* 'digging stick', *ngarrii* 'lies', *i*
'A digging stick lies there'.
10. Padjinurbana Padyeenoorbana *padji* 'wild', 'hectic', *nurba* 'corner', *na* GEO
(name of Cossack which in its heyday used to be called a hectic place).

III. FORTESCUE RIVER WATERHOLES, WEST OF ROY HILL IN PALJGU COUNTRY. The names are in Nijjapali language.

1. Wanarrangu Wonarrango *wanarra* 'long', *ngu* 'of'
'This pool is a long one' (at Roy Hill).
2. Ngauwankurrana Ngowankoorrana *ngauwan* 'frog', *kurra* 'full of', *na* GEO
'Full of frogs'.
(8 miles west from the former pool).
3. Murrumurnduna Moorroomoorndoona *murru* 'back', *murndu* 'very', *na* GEO
'Hunchback-shaped rock'.
(7 miles west from the former pool).
4. Malgundana Mulgoondana *malgunda* 'wattle', *na* GEO
'Where wattle grows' (now Mulgundun Soak).
5. Naalbakadjina Nalbakadyeena *naalba-kadji* 'lights' (of kangaroo)
'Lungs, liver and heart of kangaroo, cooked extra'. (Now Cook's Tank).
6. Nguruwana Ngooroowana *nguruwa* '?', *na* GEO
(Gorman Clay Pan, 7 miles from former pool).

Fortescue River Waterholes, east of Roy Hill, not in sequence or located.

7. Parijannila Parecyanneela *pari* 'wide', *janni* 'coming here', *la* 'in'
'Here the river widens'.
8. Murduga Moordooga *murduga* 'deep'
'A deep pool'.
9. Pirlinmuna Pirlinmoona *pirlin* '?', *mu* '?', *na* GEO
'White rocks with holes'.

IV. RIVER NAMES

1. Kunjwardu urndu Koonywardoo oondoo *kunj* '?', *wardu* '?', *urndu* 'stream' (Gascoyne River at Carnarvon).
(Maia Language).

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2. | Jarndanjirrara
Yarndanyeerrara | <i>jaruda</i> 'sun', <i>ujirrara</i> 'mirror, reflection' 'Sun mirror' (Fortescue at Millstream), (Jindjiparndi Language). |
| 3. | Wirrinjungu
Wirreenyoongoo | <i>wirri</i> '?', <i>ujungu</i> '?' (Shaw River), (Njamal Language). |
| 4. | Kadjuringu
Kadyooreengoo | <i>kadjuri</i> 'pot', <i>ngu</i> 'of' (George River), (Ngarluma Language). |
| 5. | Marluwanarra
Marloowonarra | <i>uarlu</i> 'shade', <i>wanarra</i> 'long' 'Long shadows' (Little Sherlock River), (Ngarluma Language). |
| 6. | Kagurrga
Kahgoorrga | <i>kagurr</i> '?', <i>ga</i> 'in' (Yule River) (Karierra Language). |

V. MOUNTAIN NAMES

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|----|---|--|
| 1. | Kauiju
Coweeyoo | <i>kauiju</i> 'cow' (Mt. Nicholson), (Marduthunnira Language). |
| 2. | Pulpulna
Poolpoolna | <i>pulpul</i> 'north-west pheasant (<i>Ceotropus phasianinus</i>),' <i>na</i> GEO. (Mountain near Chiratta). 'The Pulpul bird sits there and makes the rising sea retreat by its call <i>puub-puub</i> (in Ngarluma) or <i>puud-puud</i> (in Jindjiparndi Language). |
| 3. | Kurrkurana
Koorrkoorana | <i>kurrkura</i> 'high point', <i>na</i> GEO. (Pyramid Hill) (Ngarluma Language). |
| 4. | Marnda Thalungan
Monda Thaloongan | <i>marnda</i> 'mountain', <i>thalungan</i> 'granite', 'Mount Granite' (near Croydon Station), (Ngarluma Language). |
| 5. | Mudjurina
Moodyooreena | <i>uudjuri</i> 'dingo', <i>na</i> GEO. (Wild Dog Hill, north-west of Croydon Station) (Ngarluma Language). |
| 6. | Purianagumarrina
Pooreanagoomarreena | <i>puria</i> 'saltwater, sea', <i>uagu</i> 'to see', <i>uarri</i> 'each other', <i>na</i> GEO. 'Mountain and sea can see each other' (Mt. Langenbeck), (Ngarluma Language). |
| 7. | Pugurrkulba
Pogoorrkoolba | <i>pugurr</i> '?', <i>kulba</i> '?' (Mt. Whaleback, Ophthalmia Ranges). (Njiapali Dialect). |
| 8. | Panbandilna | <i>paubaudil</i> '?', <i>na</i> GEO. (Mt. Newman, Ophthalmia Ranges). (Njiapali Dialect). |
| 9. | Panduwanangga
Pundoowonanga | <i>paudu</i> 'weight', <i>waua</i> 'digging stick', <i>ngga</i> 'on top of,' 'top heavy'. (Pannawonica, modern distortion). |

VI. TOWN AND STATION NAMES, MOSTLY TAKEN FROM NEARBY WATERHOLES

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|----|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Jirramagarduna
Yeerramagardoona | Roebourne, (see Harding River waterholes No. 10). (Ngarluma Language). |
| 2. | Padjinurbana
Padyecnoorbana | Cossack, (see Harding River waterholes No. 10). (Ngarluma Language). |

3. Pulapula
Poolapoola *pula* 'ball', *pula* 'ball', 'Balls everywhere'.
(Balla Balla Landing, Whim Creek.
Balls of round stone from Depueh Is-
land had been used in the copper mill
and as ballast for the landing barges).
(Ngarluma Language).
4. Wammalana
Wommalana *wamunala* '?', *na* GEO.
5. Marapigurina
Marapigooreena (Depueh Island), (Karierra Language).
unara 'hand', *piguri* 'pointing straight', *na*
GEO.
(Port Hedland), (Karierra Language).
6. Marnda Pandarranjba
Monda Pandarranyba *marnda* 'mountain', *panda* 'flat hump', *rra*
PL, *njba* adjective ending.
'Humps hill'
(Roy Hill), (Njiapali Language).
7. Kurduwa
Koordoowah *kurdu* 'dead', *wa* 'is'
(Ethel Creek Station), (Njiapali Dia-
lect).
'Where people died'.
8. Jirrangkadji
Yeerrangkadyee *jirra* 'edge', *ng(ga)* 'in on', *kadji* '?'
Nullagine), (Njiapali Language).
9. Pirapardu
Pirapardoo *pira* 'meat forbidden to uninitiated', *pardu*
'feather, feathered', 'young galahs in
nesting hollows near old homestead'
(Paraburdoo, modern distortion).

VII. ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF ALL NAMES ABOVE

Jalanpudna	I	26.	Ngalirrakabuna	I	15.
Jarndanjirrara	IV	2.	Ngaljkawirdi	I	8.
Jarranguwaldjina	I	25.	Ngarrija	I	23.
Jirrangkadji	VI	8.	Ngauwankurrana	II	2.
Jirramagarduna	II	2.	Ngurduna	I	17.
Jirramagarduna	VI	1.	Nguruwana	III	6.
Jugulina	I	21.	Nguurramirlinggana	I	29.
Kaaruna	I	4.	Njilingkurraurndina	I	77.
Kadjatjarna	I	51.	Paarrana	I	76.
Kadjirpindjurana	I	72.	Padjinurbana	II	10.
Kadjuna	II	5.	Padjinurbana	VI	2.
Kadjuringu	IV	4.	Panagarri	I	20.
Kagunkana	I	1.	Panbandilna	V	8.
Kagurriga	IV	6.	Panduwanangga	V	9.
Kalaruna	I	48.	Pardulpardulna	I	37.
Kalbina	I	68.	Parijanilla	III	7.
Kalunjana	I	9.	Parlgumarra	I	79.
Kalunjana	I	49.	Parrgapurdana	I	2.
Karlajanna	I	6.	Pauwirrana	I	80.
Kardukarli	I	40.	Piidjar	I	39.
Karnggan	I	30.	Pinkakurndina	I	53.
Kauju	V	1.	Pinkathurlinggana	I	45.
Kudjipurlunggana	I	36.	Pirapardu	VI	9.
Kunanganarranna	I	19.	Pirdanuna	I	33.
Kunanguna	I	28.	Pirdumannuna	I	63.
Kunjwardu urndu	IV	1.	Pirdupirdurrana	I	55.
Kurduwa	VI	7.	Pirinduna	I	7.
Kurnanurna	I	57.	Pirlinmuna	III	9.
Kurrrkurana	V	3.	Pirndamurrunggana	I	56.
Madhankurrana	I	12.	Pugurkulba	V	7.
Magunduna	I	27.	Pulapula	VI	3.
Malgunduna	III	4.	Pulpulna	V	2.
Mallandjina	I	18.	Pundina	I	41.
Malurkurrdijardana	I	58.	Punuru	I	62.
Mandannuna	I	65.	Punuru	I	64.

Mandumadhanggana	I	75.	Purianagumarrina	V	6.
Manggurduthurli- indigupundarrii	II	3.	Purindjilaurra	II	7.
Manukurunggana	I	31.	Purlunngarrina	I	43.
Marapigurina	VI	5.	Purnujidjanguna	I	24.
Mardamurrunggana	I	44.	Talajindjina	I	54.
Mardangunna	I	38.	Thalangurbana	I	10.
Mardangunna	I	50.	Thardirrina	I	69.
Mardapurina	I	11.	Thordawurdarana	I	71.
Marduwarritjagana	I	22.	Tjarrirrikabuna	I	34.
Marluwanarra	IV	5.	Tjibilana	I	73.
Marnina	I	67.	Tjiburrkurndina	II	8.
Marnda Pandarranjba	VI	6.	Tjimarkurndina	I	42.
Marnda Thalungan	V	4.	Tjindarwarrindana	II	4.
Marrakumbarrina	I	47.	Tjubili=Jubilee	II	1.
Maruna	I	46.	Wadjabi	I	14.
Mirdanurna	I	60.	Wadjukana	I	74.
Mirdawaridna	I	32.	Wagamarritjaguna	I	61.
Mudjurina	IV	5.	Wammalana	VI	4.
Mulangajinna	I	5.	Wanarrangu	III	1.
Mundhapurgana	II	6.	Warnangarii	II	9.
Murduga	III	8.	Warnawirndurana	I	52.
Murrubarina	I	66.	Warndiwagarina	I	13.
Murrumurnduna	III	3.	Wiridinjingkurndina	I	78.
Muudhuna	I	16.	Wirrinjungu	IV	3.
Naalbakadjina	III	5.	Wurndurraanuna	I	3.
Ngaburnguruna	I	35.	Wuruna	I	70.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF GROUND-EDGED AXES IN SOUTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA

By K. AKERMAN, B.Se. (Anthropology)

Until 1958 it was generally understood that the ground edged axe was an exotic element in the lithic artifact assemblages of South-Western Australia. Ride (1958: 162-179) however refutes the argument that all such artifacts had been introduced by trade. Seven out of twelve axeheads examined by him are concluded to have been manufactured locally.

In this paper I will examine seven more artifacts or fragments of artifacts that will reinforce Ride's belief that at some stage ground edged implements were made and used locally. It must be stressed however, that due to the lack of ethnographic evidence it is possible that these artifacts are either a product of an earlier industry contemporaneous with the South-Western microlithic faecies or are experimental implements being produced at the time of contact. With the introduction of iron and steel implements, this edge ground industry would have been nipped in the bud whilst in the experimental stages.

Following Ride's basic grouping based on histories or characters of the artifacts described (Ride, 1958: 165), I will group the following specimens according to provenance.

GROUP I

This first group contains three specimens, two of which were found on Walyunga and one at the South Bullsbrook site. (For a basic description of the localities and artefact types found see W. H. Butler, 1958, and K. Akerman, 1969, 1971).

The first artefact in this group has been previously described (Akerman, 1969: 15), but for the purposes of this paper further elaboration is necessary. Found on Walyunga it is a carefully flaked tabular piece of indurated shale. The overall appearance of this piece would suggest a Kimberley origin—the material however is indigenous. In many respects this artifact bears a remarkable resemblance to the specimen W.A.M.